Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 77.—[New Series. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1829. WHOLE NO. 257. VOL. V

TERMS.....The Jounral will be afforded to subscribers at a $2 50 year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Bargains ! Bargains !

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, he offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely :—

A *House* and *Lot* on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, & one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various outbuildings, and a new and completely finished OFFICE, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

Also. 330 acres of Land.

LYING in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Frederick Ford. Zachariah McAtee, and others, on which there are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 *acres of LAND*,

LYING on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others: on which there are ten or twelve acres of Meadow Ground, of first quality.

ALSO, a number of STILLS and TIN WARE, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

—ALSO—

ONE HOUSE and LOT, on Main street, formerly the property of Doctor William Moore, deceased, now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, and occupied by the subscriber.

ALSO, a new and complete stick GIG & HARNESS. All of which property will be sold low, and payments made easy to the purchaser.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, August 1, 1829.....244.

P. S. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payment made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale. E. C.

For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is between two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh;

a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

250tf WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following *Valuable Medicines*, just put up in phials, and for sale at the *Salisbury Medical & Drug Store*, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Ipecacuanha,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb,	Sulphuric Ether,
Tartar Emetic,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Jalap,	Sweet Oil,
Calomel,	Castor Oil,
Laudanum,	Paregoric,
Antimonial Wine,	Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Copaiva,	Aromatic Bitters.
Ess. Peppermint.	

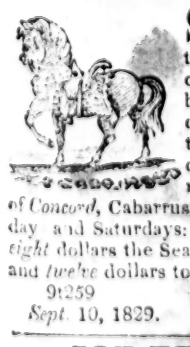
ALSO.....*Seidlitz Powders*,

SODA *do.*

Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829.....247tf.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

ÆRONAUT,



SON of the imported Horse *Eagle*, will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of *Salisbury*, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of *Concord*, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Friday and Saturdays: and will be let to Mares at *eight* dollars the Season; *six* dollars the Leap; and *twelve* dollars to insure a foal.

9:259 S. L. FERRAND,

Sept. 10, 1829. C. L. BOWERS.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuble Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than *Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent*. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, *Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup*, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonic complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will mape a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

DR. ROGERS' LINIMENTUM, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

DR. GEO. ROGERS. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

DR. GEO. ROGERS.

Odontalgic Elixir, or Tooth ache Specific.

Many empirical remedies for the "*Ondontalgia*" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "*Elixir*" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, *SWAIM'S PANACEA*, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, *POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon*, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Pills*, for Asthmas and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated *Eye Water*, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829 239.

Eqnity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School for the instruction of young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the first Monday of November ensuing, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quartess from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuance of favor.

HER TERMS ARE THE SAME AS HERETOFORE.

Reading and Spelling, per quarter,	$3
Recitations and Writing, together with the above,	4
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric, with the above branches,	5
Plain Needle Work, marking Samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches,	6
Plain and ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a lady to execute work with facility equal to the imported	10
Drawing and Painting on Paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and Paper, a new and elegant method,	10

N. B. The present quarter of the school will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter.

6t257

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 1, 1829.

A	Col. David Kerr 3
Isaac Alexander	L
Sample Alexander	Samuel Lawing
James R. Alexander	Edwin Land
Silas Alexander	Abram C. Labatt
Hezekiah Alexander	M
William A. Alexander	Anne McKnight
Amos P. Alexander	Andrew H. Morrison
Azeneth Alexander	Thomas A. Mora
Mrs. Susanna Alexander	L. McGrath
	John McKibbon
Eli Alexander	Daniel McLaughlin
Rev. Abram Anderson	John McLaughlin
Mrs. Sally Auton	Elizabeth McRea
B	Andrew McCredue
Elizabeth Bently	N
John Black	Robt. C. Neely
Nathaniel Bosworth	Hugh Neely
Mrr. Mary Ann Black	P
Rev Royal Bullard	Louisa Phifer
Nancy Belt	William Parker
Willis Bagwell	Col. John S. Porter
Rev. S. S. Burdett	John Parmer
Samuel Berryhill	R
C	William Rylie
Dan. Carpenter	James B. Rowling Esq.
John Cureton	The Ranger of Mecklenburg
Jesse Clark	Margaret P. Reed
Thomas Cooper	Joseph Reid
Eli Collins	John W. Rogers
James Cockburn	David Reid
William Clark	John Reck
John Q. Cockburn	S
D	Samuel A Stewart
Sugar Dulin	Mortimer Sharpe
Allen W. Davis	William F. Shaw
Mrs. Margaret Dulin	James D. Sloan
Alexander Davis	Widow Smith
Sam. S. Duffy	John Stephens 2
E	James Simmons
C. Etzminger	Wm. Shields
G	C. Shirrer
Jonathan Griffith	T
Wheeler & Gillespie	Thomas Trotter 5
Rev. Isaac Greer	Mrs. Milly Talton
Hartwell Glover	Wells B Tranglor
H	John F Thomas
Clark Houston	W
Alexander Henderson	Rev. John M. Wilson
James A. Houston	Jesse Willitt
Thomas Hux	R. H. Williams
M. R. Hyams	Rev. Saml. Williamson
Thomas Henry	George Waddle
Rederick Hardin	William Wallis
I	Robt. Walkup
John Irwin	Y
Patrick Johnson	James Young.
John Johnson	
K	
Henry Kelly 2	

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

ELIZA COX *vs.* William Cox: Petition for Divorce.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, that the defendant in this case be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, *C. M. S. C.*

3mt264—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829.

MARGARET L. SUMMERS *vs.* the heirs at law of Benjamin Summers—Petition for Dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Alfred Summers, one of the defendants, resides without the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said Alfred Summers appear before the next court, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Teste, A. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

6t257—pr. adv. $2 50

NEW GOODS,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE

AND

CHEAPER

THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's store in Salisbury, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Of almost every description,

Suited to all Seasons of the year. ALSO,

HARD-WARE,

Cutlery and Groceries,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash, on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower, for cash, than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

3mt265 JOHN MURPHY.

J. M respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Cheraw, S. C Sept. 19, 1829.

THE subscriber will continue the BOATING BUSINESS between this place and Charlestown, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of *MERCHANDISE*, and transportation of *COTTON*, and other produce committed to his charge.

His Boats are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance that the strictest attention will be paid to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

For Sale,

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,

Bale Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale and retail.

6t257 JOS. H. TOWNES.

A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & CO. have removed to the north corner of the Court-House, (the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel,) where they are disposed to sell GOODS *very low*.

North-Carolina *BIBLE SOCIETY.*

September 30, 1829.

RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention, on Wednesday, the 16th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing within a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighboring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society, on the same subject.

By order of the Board,

J. GALES, Sec'y.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Lincolnton, on the 1st day of October, 1829.

R. H Abernathy	Jesse Johnson
William Albea	Robert Johnson
Christian Best	J. M. Jacobs
Eliza Burton	Sarah Kiser
Nath. Bosworth	James Lackey 2
Mathias Barringer	Isaac Lowe
David Beam	Jonathan Leavitt
Henry Bessmer	Henry W. Miller
Ephraim Black	Abram Mauney
John Collins	James Macomilz
Benjamin Crouse, for Bennett Jenkins	Frederick Moose
	Alexander McCorkle
Jacob Cline	David Muellnay
William Crow	John Mullen
Clerk of Superior Court of Lincoln county	Isaac McKee
	Henry Peterson
Andrew Carpenter	Andrew Privett
Wm. Cline	William Quilan
James D. Connelly	Daniel Reek *or* Thomas Kiever
Daniel Coonrad	
John Crys	Robert Ramsey
Henry Dickson	Judath Rabb
John Dellinger	Ephraim Rudasill
Jane Douglas	Bartlett Shipp
Peter Eddleman	Senator of Lincoln County
Doctor Evans	
Deborah Endsley	Jane Smith
James M. Forney	Jacob Stilwell
Daniel M. Forney	John Seymer
Henry Fullenwider	James Taylor
John Gullick	John Tucker
John Goodson	Absalom Taylor
Mary Graham	Andrew Tarr
Mason Gillam	Lyman Woodford
David Henkle	Joseph Wilson
Noah Hoyle	James Wray
D. Hoffman	Thomas Wilkens
Drury Hamilton	Francis A. Webb 2
James Hanks	Isaac Wells
Jacob Helderman *or* John Goodson *or* Jacob Arney	Aaron Wheeler
	Sarah Woods
	Issac Wills
John Hovis 2	John Wills
Margaret Hoyd	Andrew Wilson *or* Maples Marmaduke
Henry Huntz	
Jonathan G. Hand	
Henry Hoyle	William Whitt
Bennett Johnson	John Wilkinson

C. HENDERSON, *P. M.*

Desultory Selections.

A convenient Cat.—A short time ago, a poor Irishman applied at the church warden's office, in this town, for relief, and upon some doubt being expressed as to whether he was a proper object for parochial charity, he enforced his suit with much earnestness. 'Och, your honor,' said he, 'shure I'd be starved to death long since but for my cat!' 'But for what?' asked his astonished interrogator. 'My cat, rejoined the Irishman, 'Your cat! how so?' 'Shure, your honor, I sold her eleven times over for sixpence a time, and she was always at home again before I'd get there *meself*.—*Eng. pap.*

Printing.....When a Jew, who was a famous Dutch printer, brought to Constantinople printing presses, &c. to introduce the art of printing in that city, the Vizier caused him to be hanged, declaring that it would be great cruelty that one man should enrich himself by taking the bread of eleven thousand scribes who gained their living by their pen.

Curiosities of Literature.

Tea Drinkers Beware.—A London Magazine says, that prussic acid has been obtained from the leave of *green tea* in so concentrated a state, that one drop killed a dog almost instantaneously.—A strong infusion of souchong tea sweetened, is as effectual in poisoning flies, as the solution of arsenic generally sold for that purpose.

Curing Bacon.....The following simple mode for curing bacon is recommended, on the authority of a gentleman, who is said to have great experience, and on the example of many who have adopted it in England.

"When the Bacon is prepared for smoking, say one hundred weight, use four pounds of *Wood Soot* in as much water as will cover it—let it lie twelve hours, then hang it up in a dry place—after which it will be fit for use in a few days."

Recipe for a sore throat.—Take a glass of sweet oil, and half a glass of spirits of turpentine, mix them together, and rub the throat externally, wearing flannel round it at the same time. It proves most effectual when applied early.

At Bristol, carts going with bars of iron make an intolerable clatter. "Is this what they call Bristol music?" said a stranger to a Bristolian. "Yes," answered the latter, "but it is *ironically*."

A weaver by the name of John Ball who is now at work in some of the Manufacturing establishments near Boston, has recently had an estate left him in Kilkenny county, Ireland, worth £20,000.

A letter from Naples contains the following paragraph: "The torture was lately applied with such severity to an unfortunate Neapolitan, that the judges were obliged to condemn him to capital punishment, as he was too horribly mutilated to be restored to society!"

Immense Steam Vessel.—The Government of the Netherlands has ordered the immediate construction of a larger steam vessel than has hitherto swam the ocean. It is to be 350 feet in length, to have three decks, four masts, and a bowsprit, and a steam engine power equal to 300 horses, and it is to cost 800,000 Dutch florins. This enormous vessel is to draw but sixteen feet water when laden and ten feet unladen. The object of the Government is to facilitate the intercourse between Holland and the Dutch East Indies, and it is calculated that about forty days will be sufficient for a voyage, which may be effected with the consumption of about 2,400,000 pounds of mineral coal.

Florence, Ala. Sept. 24, 1829.

On Saturday last, at a house raising on Big Cypress in this County, the Rev. Alexander Farris was killed by the falling of a log. We have not obtained more of the particulars, than that the fatal log had to be raised above the heads of those persons below with forks, one of which was used by Mr. Farris; their hold upon it slipped—he was caught in its descent and had his head severed one half entirely from his body. A Negro man of the party was also killed, and some other persons wounded, but not dangerously.

From the Galena Advertiser.

Extract from the Journal of a gentleman who resided three years on the St Peter's River.

Sioux Indians—Marriage ceremony.—Various opinions have been formed respecting the courtship and marriage ceremony of these Indians. I will relate what has come within my own observation, and what I have learned from good authority since my residence among them.

When a man finds a girl whom he is desirous of taking for a wife he makes known his wishes to her; if it meets her approbation, he sends his gun, blanket, ammunition, and all the property he possesses, to the father of his intended bride, who is governed principally by the amount of goods she receives and by the good qualities of the man, which consist in his skill as a hunter, his bravery as a warrior, and his ability to obtain a good living. If the father gives his consent, he receives the property; but if not, he carefully returns every article received. The consent of the mother is not required, nor is she ever consulted on such occasions.

When the necessary arrangements are made, there is a feast prepared for the occasion, where the company amuse themselves by eating, dancing, and singing, and where the bridegroom is presented with his wife. He then retires to the lodge of his father-in-law, where he remains subservient to his direction until the birth of a child—when he goes for himself. This singular custom may, perhaps, be considered as necessary to prove the attachment which the young man may have for his wife, but I am inclined to think it a speculation on the part of the father-in-law to be benefitted by the labor of his son.

These ceremonies are not always performed. A young man sometimes takes a woman as his wife, without any ceremony, and the children are considered legitimate. A divorce is obtained with as little difficulty as the marriage contract is made; for they separate by mutual consent, where they cannot agree. Many of the men have five or six wives, who live together with mutual good feeling. Those, however, who have a number of wives, seldom keep more than two or three in the same lodge—the others live with their relations or friends. The women marry when quite young; generally at the age of fourteen or fifteen; and it is uncommon to see a woman of the age of twenty who has not been married. The married women generally remain virtuous and faithful to their husbands; to whom they often become attached by the strong tie of affection; and the great part of the married people live together in friendship until death.

There is a singular custom among them; the father and mother do not discourse with their son in law. If they are under the necessity of holding any communication with him, they often employ another person to speak to him. It is considered improper and indelicate to converse with him who cohabits with their daughter. This custom, however, is not always strictly observed. When a young man gets married, he generally has a name given him, an appendage he is seldom previously honored with and never until he has arrived to years of maturity. The names, in common use are the familiar that are every day words used by them: as "the cloud that walks,' the "Buffalo that walks," the "Bird that goes quick," the "Man that shoots when walking," &c.

The children never call their parents by their natural title, father and mother, as the whites do, but by their proper name, whether speaking to them or of them, whether in their presence, or absence, in the same manner, as a stranger would do. The names for children are the same in all families—being called 'first son,' second son,' &c. and the daughters in the same way.

Mr. Clay.—It requires no better proof of the growing popularity and formidable character of Mr. Clay, as a candidate for the next Presidency, than the foul abuse that is heaped upon him by the minions of the present Administration. The columns of the Washington Telegraph, the great Jackson "Organ," teem with calumny of this great Statesman, and its servile imitators join in the hue and cry, from Maine to the Floridas. It excites envy to hear that Mr. Clay is entertained by his friends in the most social manner. Every thing that he says is published in a very garbled style, with a view of finding fault, and the most gross exaggerations and misrepresentations are resorted to. But all will not diminish his well earned fame, or deprive him of the affections of a great and liberal People.

Boston Centinel.

FOREIGN.

From London papers to the 13th Sept. received at the Whig office, by the Tally-Ho.

SURRENDER OF ADRIANOPLE.

MUNICH, Sept. 2, 8 P. M.

"The Russian Legation in this city has just received from the Russian head quarters, under the date of August 8, (20,) the news of the entrance of Gen. Diebitsch into Adrianople. The Mahometan population has placed itself under the protection of the Russian army, and not left the city.'

"This important news is confirmed by the following letter from General Count Diebitsch to M. de Tatischeff, Russian Ambassador at Vienna, which was received at the office of the *Algemeine Zeiting* almost at the same moment:—

"'In the Eski-Sarai, at Adrianople, Aug. 8, (20.)

"'M. l'Ambassadeur,

"'I have the pleasure to announce to you, that the victorious troops of his Majesty the Emperor, entered Adrianople this morning at nine o'clock, without opposition. The Mahometan population remains entirely under our protection.

Accept, &c. (Signed,) "'DIEBITSCH.'"

"VIENNA, Aug. 31.

"A French courier, who left Constantinople on the 17th, brings word that the Sultan had transmitted orders to the Grand Vizier to send Commissioners to the Russian head quarters to treat of peace. The Porte has officially communicated this resolution to the Ambassadors of England and France."

From the Constitutionel.

A courier which arrived last night at Paris brought the news of the entry of the Russian army into Adrianople. The whole population surrendered, and nobody knew where the Sultan was. Constantinople was abandoned to 8,000 brigands, composed of deserters and the refuse of the Janissaries.* who gave themselves up to every excess. Trebisond, in spite of what is said by the *Quotidienne* of this morning, has opened its gates to the Russians, who found great riches and immense quantities of provisions there.—The population of Adrianople had disarmed a few of the Asiatic bands who threatened to pillage the city. This news has thrown our Austro English Ministry into consternation.

The *Gazette* of this evening says, that letters from Constantinople of the 16th announce that Turkish Plenipotentiaries have been sent to the Russian head quarters to solicit peace, and that Adrianople had just been taken. The *Gazette* lies wilfully, for on the 17th the capture of Adrianople was not known at Constantinople.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Letters have been received from Constantinople of the 10th, and from Smyrna of the 14th ult. They confirm the important fact that the Sultan has at length yielded to the pressing remonstrances of the English & French Ambassadors, regarding the affairs of Greece, and has formally intimated his readiness to negotiate on the basis of the treaty of the 6th of July, 1827. It does not seem, however, that the event was looked upon at Constantinople as likely to facilitate or hasten a pacification with Russia, nothing having yet taken place indicative of an equal disposition to submit to the terms required by that Power. It was generally understood that Russia persisted in her pretensions of an indemnity in money to the extent of 60,000,000 of roubles; or in lieu thereof, cessions of territory on the Asiatic side alone, including some fortresses at the entrance of the Bosphorus, as a security for the free navigation between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. In regard to the pecuniary indemnity, compliance on the part of the Turkish Government was thought impracticable, the country being unable to furnish so great a sum in specie. In regard to territorial cession in Asia, and the occupation of fortresses on the Bosphorus, these seemed to be difficulties as little likely to be overcome. Reflecting men at Constantinople, therefore, entertained no expectation of peace, until that city should have been entered by the Russians, and General Paskevitch have over-run the greater part of Asia Minor. A hope, however, was entertained in some quarters, that the mediation of England and other powers friendly to Turkey might obtain for her terms of a less humiliating kind than those which have been demanded by the Russian Emperor; still it was evident that Turkey could not come out of the contest without suffering severely.

The Sultan was still in the capital, and a general call to arms had been made. Commercial business was at a complete stand both there and at Smyrna. A fire had lately occurred in that part of the Capital, where the European merchants have their country houses and warehouses. About 1000 buildings were consumed, and we regret to find that an English house is included among the losses to the extent of about £4000.—The exchange had fallen to 67 at Constantinople, and 66¼ at Smyrna.

*Letters from Paris, of Tuesday evening, state that there is nothing true in all this news, except the bare fact, of the occupation of Adrianople—Globe, Sept. 10.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

State of Ireland.—The extent of insecurity and of crime in this country has been greatly exaggerated, and the causes and remedies not hitherto sufficiently understood in England. We say the extent of crime is exaggerated—crimes arising from party are always discussed more extensively and with more passion than crimes of an ordinary character—they therefore make more noise in the world.—But we assert, that including crimes arising from political feelings, and those of an Agrarian character, there is infinitely less crime in proportion to population and poverty, than in England, or perhaps any country in Europe. The state of the calendars during the last circuits illustrate this fact beyond the possibility of contradiction, and what is remarkable, in Waterford, Clare, and Louth, counties in which political feelings were the most powerfully and successfully excited, and in Dublin, which was the centre of agitation, the committals and the convictions were less than in any other places. Of what part of England could it be said, as it was truly said by Lord Rossmore, that his doors and windows were left open at all hours with perfect safety? Neither is this state of things limited to the neighborhood of that nobleman; we could name districts even in Tipperary, in which a parson and a Brunswicker admitted, not many days since, that he felt himself secure in his dwelling and free from molestation every where, although encompassed by a Catholic population, whose religion he reviled and whose political rights he resisted. We repeat it, there is less relative crime in Ireland now than in countries in which no extraordinary or extra judicial powers are called for—and that portion of it which is connected with party animosity, and about which there has been most discussion and alarm, originates chiefly with those who are under the immediate controul of the authorities. Abstract the political riots in the north, that at Borris-o'kane, &c., from the list of outrage and crimes, and what country could present an aspect of more general tranquility?—*Pilot.*

TURKEY.

The present Padishah, or Grand Sultan of the Ottoman empire, is Mahmoud II., who was born on the 20th July, 1785, and ascended the throne the 28th, 1803. He is of the eighteenth generation from Osman I., who founded the dynasty, and the thirtieth sovereign of that dynasty. The hereditary prince is his eldest son Abdul Mechid, who was born on the 20th April, 1824. And, besides whom, he has one other son, two years old, and four daughters.

The extent of his dominions is estimated at 47,444 square miles, of which 10,000 are in Europe: but its European population has been variously computed; Balbi assuming it 9,500,000; Hassel at 10.183,000; and other writers at 10,600,000. Of these, there are not more than 2,271,000 Turks; the remainder being composed of a motley mass of Pagans, Jews, and Christians. Amongst the latter are 3,000,000 Greeks, 300,000 Jews, and 80,000 Armenians. The whole population of the empire, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, is 23,650,000.

The *revenues* of this empire are about £2,900,000 annually; but the expenditure disbursed by the state does not exceed £275,000. The national debt is between seven and eight millions sterling. The revenue, or miri, just mentioned, belongs to the Turkish public treasury; but there is another branch of income, derived from presents, inheritances, imperial domains, and especially confiscations, which appertain to the "ilsh hasne" or "khazneh," imperial treasury. The accumulations of this fund are said to be enormous, as every Sultan is bound to set apart a given sum, according to the length of his reign.

Of its *military* force it is impossible to speak with precision since the destruction of the corps of janizaries; but before that period its regular troops were 30,000 cavalry, and 124,000 infantry; and its feudal militia, 120,000, the greater part of which were horsemen. Its *naval* force in 1826 consisted of 21 sail of the line, 31 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 30 gun boats, carrying altogether 2,990 cannon, and 5,300 seamen; but this arm of its power was amputated by the "untoward" fight of Navarino.

European Turkey has one city containing above 50,000, eleven above 20,000, and twenty above 10,000. Amongst the imperial towns are—

	Souls.	Houses.
Constantinople, containing	597,600	88,000
Cairo	400,000	
Aleppo	200,000	
Damascus	150,000	
Philippolis (Filbe)	120,000	20,000
Adrianople	100,000	16,000
Salonica	70,000	4,000
Bosna Serai	65,000	
Bucharest	60,000	
Schoumna or Shumla	18,000	4,000

The *order* of the crescent was instituted by Selim III. in the year 1797, and consists of three classes: and the present sovereign's *title* runs as follows: "We the Sultan, son of a Sultan Chakan, son of a Chakan Sultan, Mahmoud II., Chan, son of the victorious Sultan Abdul Hamid, by the infinite grace of the Creator of the world and eternal God, and by the mediation and miraculous act of Mohammed Mustapha, the chief of the prophets, whom the blessing of God preserve, servant and lord of the cities of Mecca, Medina and Kuds, towards which the whole globe turns its eye when prayer is made, Padishah of the great cities of Istambul, Edrene and Bursa, which all Princes behold with envy," &c.

The Walls of Constantinople.—The walls on the land side of Constantinople are about five miles in length, from the Castle of the Seven Towers, on the Marmora, to the northern point of the Golden Horn. There are three lines, each being eighteen feet from the other. They are, in most places, entire, and are still surmounted by their ancient battlements and towers, one hundred and eighteen in number.

DOMESTIC.

From the Richmond Whig.

Foreign News.—By the politeness of Capt. Fisher, of the Tally ho, which arrived in Hampton Roads, in the remarkable passage of 32 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Whig have been favored with London dates to the 13th September. Copious extracts are given. The grand desideratum of Russian politics and Russian ambition, the possession of European Turkey, seems at length, after various efforts, dispersed through an interval of more than 200 years, fully within her grasp. Adrianople taken almost without resistance, the victorious Russians within three days' march of Constantinople, that splendid city abandoned to the license of the Janizaries and brigands, and the remnant of the Sultan's force dispersed and dispirited! These are the tidings by the Tally-Ho, and it seems that the age in which we live, is to be rendered memorable by another great event, the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the restoration of Constantinople to Christian masters. Such must be the consequence without the interference of France and England, who seem to look on with indifference, or the Sultan's absolute surrender of himself, to such terms as the victor may prescribe; who in that event, may leave him a foothold on the European side of the Bosphorus. In Asia, his affairs seem quiet as unprosperous as in Europe.

BURLINGTON, VT. Oct. 2.

The American System.—About two years have elapsed since the Glass works in this place went into operation, and we see as yet none of those overwhelming evils flowing from them which the enemies of the tariff are constantly setting forth as the necessary consequence of domestic manufactures. On the contrary, the business, conducted on a snug and economical but liberal scale, has converted a worthless suburb into a flourishing part of the village—introduced a set of thriving and industrious mechanics, and given employment to many poor families, particularly in the winter season, when such employment is most desirable. This has been more beneficial, as the business is reduced to a cash standard—the hands punctually paid, and the money mostly distributed in small sums. The quality of glass is unquestionably the first of its kind, and bears the highest price, at home and abroad. The demand among our own merchants and citizens has been regularly increasing since its first production, till this factory has now nearly the whole supply of those parts of Vermont and New York which border on the Lake. The gain to the State, in materials heretofore useless, and productive labor introduced or developed, is about $40,000 per annum. So much for the evils of the *Tariff.*

What constitutes a superior mind?—The Richmond Enquirer complains of "*another literary trick*" that it alleges to have been attempted by the compliments which have been paid to the introductory remarks to the pamphlet copy of Mr. Clay's speech at Fowler's garden. "What," says Mr. Ritchie, "turns out to be the fact? That it is [i. e. "the preface] is from the pen of a gentleman "near this city; and who has never been "in public life, and not at all known as "an author or politician. Yet this is the "gentleman, whose preface is to be cried "up as the work of a *superior mind.*" A man, then, who lives near Richmond, and has not been known as an author or politician, &c. cannot, of course, possess a superior mind! Admirable logic! Almost equal to Mr. Ritchie's defence of the Postmaster General, and his crimination of the Messrs. Bradley.

"If we are not deceived," proceeds the Richmond Oracle, "a new literary "trick is about to be practised upon the "public, for effect—which we shall ex"pose, if necessary, in due season." What does this mean? Who is the projector of this new "*literary trick?*" Is it Mr. Ritchie's friend, Col. Benton? What is the subject? The East Room, or the President's "acumen?"

Nat. Journal.

FRANKFORT, (Ky.) Oct. 7.—*Fire.*—A letter from an intelligent citizen, at Paris, has been received, giving an account of an alarming attempt to burn the town. Several houses were set on fire by unknown incendiaries, and combustibles found in various other places, which did not take effect. On Saturday morning Pyke's three story cotton factory was successfully fired, and the whole fabric tumbled into ruins about day light. Morrow's tavern and the house of Boone Ingles, were both on fire at the same time, but were fortunately extinguished by the activity of the citizens, aided by an engine. Several individuals were greatly injured by the falling of the walls, and we regret exceedingly to learn that Mr. Burnett, a young man of much promise as a lawyer, is dangerously hurt, his thigh being crushed and his head and body badly injured. Our informant states that this gentleman was entirely covered with a mass of burning bricks, from which with difficulty he was withdrawn. This conflagration is supposed to be the work of a combination of desperate persons.

FATAL DUEL.

Frankfort, October 13.

A meeting, to settle by single combat a controversy between *Mr. Charles Wickliffe* and *George James Trotter*, of Lexington, took place on Friday last, and unfortunately terminated in the death of Mr. Wickliffe.

The principals, with the attendants usual in such cases, met about nine o'clock, on Friday morning upon the line of Fayette and Scott counties, near the Henry's mill road, and fought with pistols, at the distance of *eight feet.* At the first fire, Mr. Wickliffe's pistol *flashed*, and Mr. Trotter's ball passed through his waistcoat, without wounding. At the second fire, Mr. Wickliffe raised his hand before *the word* was fully expressed, but instantly let it drop, and before he could raise again, he received his antagonist's ball just above the hip, but fired while in the act of falling, and missed his adversary. The wound was mortal. He died about one o'clock.

Mr. Wickliffe was the challenger. The offence for which satisfaction was demanded, we have not heard stated positively; but it is understood to have been given by certain allusions made, by Mr. Trotter, in the Kentucky Gazette, of which he lately became the editor, to the death of his predecessor, Mr. Benning; who, it will be recollected, lost his life by attacking *Mr. Wickliffe* with his cane, when the latter applied to him for the name of the author of certain unwarrantable strictures upon the conduct and character of his father, which had appeared in the Gazette; and especially, it is supposed, by a contemptuous notice of *a caution*, suggested by the Reporter, that the persecution of young Wickliffe *might be carried too far*, in the course of which notice, his situation was compared to that of "*a horse thief.*"

Charles Wickliffe was about two or three and twenty years of age. To him nature had been liberal in her gifts. He was possessed of a person finely formed and of good size, with a countenance open, manly and pleasing. His manners were polished, his deportment gentlemanly. He was blessed with a mind naturally strong and discriminating. The advantages of a fine education had been placed within his reach, not in vain; but the love of pleasure had in some degree interfered with his studies and his talents were not fully developed. His disposition was kind, affectionate, and amiable; but he was not of a temper to brook an insult, or tamely submit to a wanton injury. There may be here and there an individual whose malignity of partizan feeling will not allow the suppression of his joy, that a system of persecution aimed at the father, has ultimately fallen, with deadly effect, upon a son, the darling of his heart; but the community in general will sympathize with the parent, and deeply mourn the untimely fate of one whom nature had evidently designed for a high degree of usefulness.

THE INDIANS.—The following is an extract of a private letter received some weeks since from one of the most intelligent and respectable men in this country. We did not notice the remarks so much at the time,—but happening to meet with them again, we are induced to give them to the public. The inference is necessary and irresistible, that if our government refuse to be bound by existing Treaties with the Indians, no reliance can be placed by these unfortunate men upon any Treaty which the same government may offer them hereafter.

"I have just been referred to a passage in one of the periodicals of the day, which intimates that some great plan for removing the Indians is about to be adopted by leading men in New York. This, I presume, must be a plan of which I heard much when I was in Washington last winter. But though I heard much, it was all from one man,—Col. McKenney. I conceive the plan to be altogether visionary:—that there can be no guaranty to carry it into execution, whatever it may be!—that we ought not to proceed a step, before we acknowledge ourselves *bound by treaties:*—that all pretence of benevolence, while we refuse to acknowledge this, is and must be a mere show, entitled to no sort of respect or confidence.

I do hope the good people of New York will not be caught in any gull trap."—*Jour. Com.*

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent, who can suit his temper to any circumstances.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1829.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION,

As was stated in our last, have divided their labours into numerous branches; the whole number of representatives being apportioned out into various committees. One committee has the care of the Judiciary; another has charge of the Executive Department; a third of the Legislative. In the first, Judge Marshall is the Chairman; and they have succeeded in agreeing to a report, which proposes a Court System nearly similar to that of North-Carolina, with the addition of separate Courts of Equity. It appears that this committee have contented themselves with a few amendments, without attempting a sweeping reform. The committee on the Executive, W. B. Giles, Chairman, have also submitted a report; but there is considerable opposition to it, and a sett of other resolutions has been offered by a member of the committee, copied nearly from the constitution of the United States. The report submitted by Gov. Giles, proposes to vest the chief executive office of the commonwealth in a Governor, to be, if necessary, exercised by a Lieutenant Governor, also to be appointed, and to abolish the council of state; to elect Sheriffs by the people qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature; but Mr. Giles strenuously objects to electing the Governor in the same way. This report also proposes to elect inferior militia officers by the companies to which they belong, and those inferior officers to elect field officers, to be approved and commissioned by the Governor.

None of the other committees have yet made any report; and it is yet altogether uncertain what may be finally adopted as a state constitution. The resolutions, propositions and debates in committee, occupy a large part of the last Richmond papers. We have observed a very novel proposition, which is, to divide each county, city and village into wards, containing a certain number of persons; and each ward to elect one Justice of the Peace and one constable from among themselves.

The Legislative Committee was to have reported on the 25th ult.; and from some resolutions adopted in committee, we infer that voters will be required to possess a freehold qualification, or something very much like it. It is not probable, however, that the reports of the committees will be adopted by the Convention without modification or amendment; on the contrary, it is quite certain they will undergo considerable revision before their final adoption.

In the Legislative committee of the Virginia Convention, it has been agreed on that in all elections for members of either branch of the General Assembly, and in the elections of all officers by either House, with the exception of the appointment of their own officers, the vote shall be given *viva voce*, and not by ballot. We think there are very strong, if not insuperable objections to this mode of voting; and we hope the Convention will so far overcome prejudices and attachment to old customs, as to substitute for it the vote by ballot.

Gov. Giles, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in a long speech strenuously opposed the election of Governor by the *people*. He preferred the Legislature, as more *intelligent* than the whole body of the people, whose morals, he thought, would fall a sacrifice to *Whiskey*, if they were entrusted with the election of their chief Magistrate! It is on the same principle, no doubt, that Gov. Giles would restrict the right of voting for members of the Legislature, to a privileged class; for if it were extended to the great body of the people, their morals would be sacrificed to *Whiskey*! The good old republican doctrine, that the people are capable of governing themselves, is thus scouted at by the patent *Jackson Republican*, who fills the Executive Chair of Virginia; and give him and his coadjutors the power, and they would soon deprive the people of all agency in the choice of their rulers, and fasten upon the country an odious aristocracy, with a permanent Executive, possessing a divine right to govern, independent of the wishes and will of the people.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says there is no foundation for the rumors of changes in the Cabinet. Gen. Eaton and Mr. Branch will continue in the respective offices which they now occupy; and Com. Porter will be provided for in some other way. This is very well:—we trust the President, in spite of the remonstrances of his friends, will retain his "bosom friend," Mr. Eaton, whatever disposition he may make of the other members of his Cabinet.

The representatives of Don Miguel, king of Portugal, have been publicly received by the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburgh, and by President Jackson—but all other governments have as yet refused to acknowledge the tyrant.

"*The Searching Operation.*"—This sentence, like many others in the inaugural address of President Jackson, has been reduced to practice in an entirely different manner from what the phrase was then supposed to indicate. As the word "reform" has been interpreted to mean nothing more than rewarding friends and punishing enemies; so the "searching operation" has been practised in searching the letters passing through the Post-Office, for the money they contained.

Ira Woodman, a man recently appointed Post Master at Bethlehem, in the State of New-Hampshire, has been apprehended for *stealing money from the mail*, and has been committed to jail at Haverhill, to await his trial. When the defalcation of Mr. Watkins was discovered, the Jackson Editors tortured the circumstance into positive evidence of the corruption of the late Administration, because, forsooth, Mr. Adams did not punish him upon suspicion, and afterwards try whether he were guilty or not, as Gen. Jackson did; without reflecting that Mr. Watkins was in office before Mr. Adams was President. How easy, then, would it now be for these same sagacious persons to construe the "searching operation" of Mr. Woodman, into good and sufficient proof of the plundering and stealing disposition of the present Administration? Such a conclusion might be drawn without so great a distortion of logic as was necessary in the first case; and might be done in this way:—Whatever is done by an agent, has the same effect and is as obligatory on the principal, as if done by himself. In this case, Gen. Jackson appointed Mr. Barry his agent; Mr. Barry appointed Mr. Woodman his agent, and Mr. Woodman robbed the mail. Whose proper act was it? The act of Ira Woodman, who was the agent of Barry, who is the agent of Jackson. To implicate, in this way, Gen. Jackson's administration in Woodman's robbery, would, to say the least, be as just, as the attempt of our opponents to connect the administration of Mr. Adams with Tobias Watkins in his peculations on the public treasury; but we would scorn to resort to the use of such means to sustain our cause. That Gen. Jackson, or his agent, Mr. Barry, is culpable, cannot be denied. He had turned out an honest and competent man, against whom there was no complaint, except that he did not "hurra for Jackson;" and he was bound to put in his place one equally capable and trust-worthy. This he did not do; but appointed a brawling partizan, alike destitute of principle and capacity.

Some of the Jackson Editors, in the fullness of their conceited importance, have called all their opponents "Toby Watkins men," and the presses opposed to the administration, "Toby Watkins presses." They may now, with much propriety, change their own generic name, as they seem to be fond of the art of sinking, and hereafter call themselves *Ira* WOODSMEN, and their presses, *Ira Woodsman presses*. They will doubtless at once perceive the singular beauty and applicability of their new cognomen and adopt it without hesitation.

Among the many recent reforms in the Post-Office Department, it may be expected that this same kind of "*searching operation*" will be carried on in more than one place; since no other qualification seems to be required, and no further inquiry made about the qualification of any applicant for an office, than "is he a Jackson man?" and if this question be answered in the affirmative, all other requisites are added by force of authority.

WILLIAM MILNOR has been elected Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, in the place of Mr. Richards, a Jackson man. The *Ira Woodsmen* editors, we presume, will construe this change into evidence of the increasing popularity of the Hero.

Honest George Kremer has lost his election to the Pennsylvania assembly, the majority against him being between 13 and 1400 votes.

It is stated in the Norfolk Herald that it is probable that the Brandywine frigate, which is ordered for sea, is to repair with a messenger to Lisbon to demand of Don Miguel reparation for the depredations committed upon American property at Terceira. It is also stated in the same paper that the destination of the sloop of war Erie, intended for the West Indies, has been changed.

ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, late Minister of the United States to Spain, with his lady and niece, arrived at New-York on the 19th ult. from Havre.

The Austrian Observer of September the 5th announces the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce with the United States, which grants to Austrian vessels in the ports of the Union the same rights as national vessels.

A good Toast.—On Tuesday last, the Boston Sea Fencibles, Capt. Austin, celebrated their 15th anniversary, and dined with a few guests at the Charlestown Hotel. Of the toasts drank on the occasion was the following laconic one by Mr. Ebenezer Clough:—"*Jackson's Reform is the United States' Railroad to destruction.*"

Centinel.

The late President *Adams* is about to erect a white marble monument to the memory of his parents.—It is to be surmounted with a bust of his father, and placed within the meeting house at Quincy.

GEORGE I. BROWN, Esq. of Jessamine, is elected to the Senate of Kentucky, says the Frankfort Commentator of the 13th instant, in the district composed of that county and Woodford. The Jackson party brought out Lewis Singleton, Esq. as an opposing candidate; but were not able to bring more than three or four hundred votes to the polls in both counties, while Mr. Brown obtained more than double that number, though the district has been heretofore nearly equally divided. A new proof of the prostrate condition of Jacksonism in Kentucky.

Balt. Chron.

On dit.—It is said that Duff Green will be the next President of the United States, and that Amos Kendall will be his Secretary of State, and Harry Lee Secretary of War.—*Spectator.*

From the New-Hampshire Republican.

The Jackson papers choose to leave to the "federal editors" the duty of warning their fellow citizens of the danger of trusting to the occupants of the newly cleansed "Augean Stable." The following fact has been known, it is to be presumed, to most of the Jackson editors for more than a week, and yet they are as silent as the grave about it:—

"*Reformed*" *Post Master.*—Ira Woodman, rewarded by Isaac Hill, for hurraing for Jackson, with the Post-Office of Bethlehem, in the county of Grafton, was apprehended for STEALING MONEY *from the mail*, and was committed to gaol in Haverhill, about the first of this month. He had been in office about four weeks.

It is ascertained by an accurate estimate, that the pressure of the wind upon thirteen sails, when set, comprising the suit of the North Carolina 74, is equal to the weight of 20,785 pounds avordupoise, nearly 10 1 2 tons. The number of square yards of canvass, upon which this pressure operates, is 26·022

Bucks have at ye all.—Mr. Eli Buck advertises in the Schoharie Advocate a caution against one David Sandys, who has run away with his *three* daughters.

Essay on Mann.—Two footpads lately attempted to rob Major Samuel Mann on the Chestertown turnpike in Maryland. The Major fortunately having on a pair of new boots, put one of his assailants out of breath by a kick in the breadbasket, and the other took leg bail.

Mr. O'Connell, at a public dinner in Cork, thus describes some Irish judicial proceedings: "At the present assizes, during the trial of a man for felony, the judge on the bench was asleep; let any man petition on the subject, and I will prove it. I am a freeman, and should not like to violate the law; but on this very trial, an attorney was examining three witnesses at the same time, one of the jury was reading, and three of them cheapening plums with a fruit-girl."

French Roads.—The expense of maintaining a good road in France is £28, and in England £128, for every three miles; and our French neighbors ascribe the difference to the partial and jobbing spirit of our two or three thousand highway despots, who cry reform over public grievances, whilst they are swelling the catalogue of local wrongs and corruptions. The public roads of France extend over a surface of 20,047 miles, and the total cost of maintaining that portion of them (viz. 10,720 miles) which is in a finished state, is £879,040; but the repairs of a similar line in England, would amount to £1,372,160, or more than half as much again! It is stated that the system of Macadamising had been practised long before the time of M'Adam, by one Favier in the Haute-Saone, and one Hussou in the Ain.

London Lit Gaz.

Died,

In this town, on the 27th ult. Mrs. MARY RANKIN, wife of the Rev. Jesse Rankin, aged 27.

At his residence (Cherryfield,) in Burke county, on the 15th inst. Captain *Alexander Erwin*, aged 80 years, 8 months and 4 days—one of the few remaining Patriots of 1776, who supported and maintained the glorious cause of American Liberty in the times of perilous trial, in the war of the Revolution. He was distinguished through life by a peculiar suavity of address, for his innate hospitality, love and charity to man, especially to the bereaved and helpless. Gifted with a firm, athletic constitution, he scarcely knew sickness, or pain, until far advanced in the evening of life; when it came, he bore it with exemplary patience and resignation, and in the end, went off without a groan or a struggle, leaving behind a numerous and respectable family connection to regret their loss and appreciate his worth;—but consoled with comfortable hopes that the better part is committed to a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

[COMMUNICATED.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville Market, Oct. 22.

Cotton, 8a 8.50, bagging, 20 a 17; bacon 7 a 7½; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 15 a 16; corn, 36 a 40; flaxseed, 80; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 27½; sugar, common, 9½, prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 28 a 30; whiskey 24 a 26; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes ¾ to 1¼ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, Oct. 17.

Cotton, 8¾ a 9¼; flour, 6 a 6¾; corn, 48 a 52; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3½ a 4½; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 18 a 23; salt, Liverpool 40 a 00 T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 27 a 28; N. Orleans, 30 a 32.

Wilmington, October 21.—Cotton 7.50 a 8, corn 55, rice, per 100lbs 2.50 a 2.75, bacon 7 a 10, flour 6 a 7, coffee 12 a 14, molasses 28 a 32, sugar 8 a 10.50, whiskey 30, apple brandy 40, tobacco 4.

Newbern, October 24.....Beeswax 20, bacon 7 a 8, coffee 12.50 a 14, flour 6 a 7, leather, sole, 22 a 25, molasses 30 a 32, salt, Turks Island, 55 a 60, sugar 9 a 10, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40 a 45.

New-York, Oct. 19.

Cotton 8 a 10½, coffee, Cuba, 11 a 12½, Java, 14½ a 15, flour 5, 87½ wheat 1 10 a 1 14, sugar, N. Orleans, 7 a 7¾, St. Croix 8¼ a 9¼, whiskey, rye, 24 a 25, apple brandy 35 a 38.

Richmond, Oct. 24.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 40 a 42, flour 5 25a 5 75, wheat 95a100, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis...S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2.....Georgia do. 2½ a 3.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, sixteen miles above Charlotte, two miles from Hickory Grove Post Office, on the 26th or 27th of September, a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, black mane and tail, dark legs, 14 or 15 years old and very heavy bodied. Any person taking up and returning or securing the above described mare, and giving information so that I get her again, shall be fully compensated for their trouble.

3t259 DAVID A. CALDWELL.

P. S. Any notice directed to Hickory Grove, will reach me in a day or two after its arrival there.

D. A. C.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 23d day of July, 1829, I purchased of Gustavus Boswell two negroes, for which property I gave, on the date aforesaid, two notes, with James B. Gracy and Henderson Forsythe securities to each—one for two hundred dollars, due 1st of October, 1829, and the other for two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twelve and a half cents, due 1st day of March, 1830; it being doubtful whether the said Gustavus Boswell's title for said negroes to me is a good one, and said Boswell not being in circumstances which will enable him in case thereof to indemnify me, should said property be recovered of me:—This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, as I do not intend paying them until indemnified from all other claimants to the property aforesaid, R. S. GRACY.

October 7, 1829. 4t268

NEW GOODS.

KYLES & MEENAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that their FALL SUPPLY, embracing a great variety of articles suitable for the present Season, is just to hand. Their prices, as usual, will be exceedingly low, in proportion to the *quality* of their goods, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to good judges.

3t259

BARGAINS!

I WILL expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday of November Court next, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the following property, namely:—

ONE *Tract* of *Land* lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing 320 acres, more or less, adjoining Zachariah Macatee, Frederick Ford, and others, tolerably well improved, and very healthy.

ALSO, One other tract or piece of *land*, on Crane Creek, half a mile from Salisbury, containing 26 acres, more or less, on which there is a piece of *Meadow* of ten acres, equal to any in this county.

Also, one new Stick Gig, swung upon steel springs, with Harness, of excellent make.

Also, Four or five new Copper STILLS, of various sizes.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

EDWARD CRESS.

October 31, 1829.—3t259.

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac,

FOR

1830.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem,

CONTAINING the usual Astronomical calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. &c. For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents single and 75 cents per dozen.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN is now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, which were bought at reduced prices and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the GROCERIES, are first quality Teneriffe Wine, old Muscatel do. Port do. Malaga do. genuine old Holland Gin, old Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica and New-England Rum; together with every article ususally found in a store in this section of country. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the above Goods. 6mt278

Land and Mills for Sale.

WILL be sold, under Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term, 1829, on the premises, the 1st day of December next, all the interest of Isabella, the only child and heir of the late David Harbin, deceased, in the MILLS and about 120 acres of LAND, on Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county; being one fourth of the lot of 20 acres on which the Mills are situated, and one half of 100 acres of land adjoining, lying about 5 miles north of Mocksville, on the direct road from Mocksville to Oakes' Ferry, on the North Yadkin. A credit of 12 months, for one half of the purchase money, and of 18 months on the other half, will be given, on the purchasers filling bonds with approved security, on the day of sale.

SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

October 20, 1829. 6t260

LAND for SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 2nd day of December next, on the premises, according to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term thereof, 1829, all the Lands belonging to the heirs of Walter Gaither, deceased, late of Rowan county, containing about three hundred and sixty acres, in two tracts, one of 300 and the other of 60 acres, adjoining Bazil Gaither, Wily Saine and others. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given for moieties of the purchase money, and bonds with approved security required on the day of sale. SAM. SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

October 20, 1829.—6t260

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF EQUITY.

Jilson Berryman & others, vs. John Wilkeson, wife & others. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the several defendants mentioned in the petition are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, a newspaper printed in Salisbury, that unless the defendants, John Wilkeson and his wife Frances, Richard Wilkeson and his wife Behethlan, John Berryman, John Brown and his wife Sarah, Battoby Berryman and William Berryman, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree of sale entered accordingly.

SAM. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

Oct. 24, 1829.::::::::pr. adv. $2.50.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

FROM THE IRISHMAN.

FARWELL TO DEPARTING SUMMER.

Ah! fairest season—sad I see,
Thy beauteons reign depart;
How oft thou hast delighted me,
And warmed with joy my heart.

Thy bonny sunny days are o'er,
Like youth so quickly gone,
And thy sweet flowers I see no more,
I cull'd and call'd my own.

Thy genial smiles, the gentle show'rs,
Thy morn, thy evening dew;
Hath nourished them, as friendship's powers
Sustain some happy few.

All round the fields this day I cast
A look—and sighed farewell;
They minded me of summers past,
And those I lov'd so well.

They minded me of many a one,
Who like thee, fair and gay,
Were here a while, and sweetly shone,
Then dying, passed away.

Yes, little flow'rs, like thee we fade,
Like thine our days decline,
Some in a cold neglected shade,
Their vital spark resign.

Some blooming gay in earliest pride,
Just cropp'd to bloom no more;
Late fondly cherish'd, turn aside,
Their place in vain explore.

Or if ye mark the green sod mound,
Which hides the wreck beneath!
Ah me! a voice of swetest sound,
Died in its farewell breath.

LOUISA.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SOUVENIR.

FORGET ME, AND FORGET ME NOT.

Forget me in the mazy dance
When beauty's flitting by;
Forget me not when that bright glance
Beams from my rival's eye;
Forget me when thy heart is glad—
When sweetest feelings flow;
Forget me not when I am sad—
When sorrow clouds my brow.

Forget me when I'm by thy side;
When round my native home—
Forget me not when on the tide
I'm toss'd by ocean's foam;
Forget me in the morn of life,
When all is light and gay;
Forget me not when tempests rife,
Are darkling o'er my way.

Forget me when the fav'ring tide
Of fortune bears me on;
Forget me not when I am tried
By fortune's gloomy frown;
Forget me when the world shall bow,
Applauding me and mine;
Forget me not when on my brow
The cypress it would twine.

Forget me in the summer bow'r
With mingling voices gay;
Forget me not when in the hour
Of silent night I stray:

Forget me here, forget me there,
Thy friend at morn and even;
Forget me not, O! ne'er forget,
When to the God of Heaven,
Thy form is bow'd in humble prayer—
Thy spirit upwards bending,
To free the heart from guilt and care,
To God on high ascending.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

A Perilous situation.—I sat in the cuddy, watching the storm, till past eight o'clock, when a flash, which illuminated the whole hemisphere, accompanied with loud crackling, and a tremendous noise, struck the ship and killed upon the spot two of the seamen on the forecastle. I ran to the door to ascertain the effects of the stroke, and heard the second mate, who was between decks, cry out, "fire in the hold! fire below!" The cargo had taken fire from the electric fluid. The scene which followed exceeds all description; it was one that can never be forgotten by any who witnessed it.

In a moment all hands were on deck; buckets were supplied in abundance; the pumps were manned and leaked, that the water might be discharged on the burning cargo; passengers and crew were alert; I threw off my boat cloak, which I had procured by rushing below though the hatches were taken off, to allow of water being poured into the hold, flames and clouds of smoke issued forth as from a furnace, increasing every instant in heat and density. It was soon found that all exertion was in vain, the vessel must perish!

From the pumps we ran to the boats; the gig hung over the larboard quarter, so as to be lowered in a moment; but we should have lost its valuable services, had not a gentleman threatened to send a bullet through the head of the carpenter, who, insane with terror, had brought a hatchet to cut the ropes and drop it at once into the sea. The yawl, a larger boat, was our great difficulty; it was turned keel upwards over the long boat, to serve as a roof to the live stock kept in the latter. Many attempts were made, in vain, to raise it from its situation; the long boat was already on fire, by the flames bursting from the main hold. I climbed into it—without feeling that, in doing so, I broke my shins severely—to give my assistance; and when we were just ready to despair, the yawl eased and rose, no one knew how, and was over the side and in the water more quickly, the sailors said, than they had ever before seen it done.

Capt. Dacre had already affirmed, in answer to my inquiries, that the two boats could not carry all the ship's company, passengers and crew; and, under other circumstances, we should not have dared to try them; but the trial must now be made. The two ladies, one of whom had to be hurried from her bed, where she had retired for the night, were first put safely into the yawl; some other passengers and myself, with part of the crew followed, and our weight sank it nearly to the water's edge; the captain and others entered the smaller boat and sufficiently filled it, leaving the vessel with honorable reluctance; while the first mate, Mr. Ibetson, gallantly remained on board to the last, suggesting the best arrangements, and assisting to hand to us any article that could be got at the moment, that might be useful to us in the extreme perils we were about to encounter.

Many of the party having retired to their hammocks before the electric fluid struck the vessel, were half naked; but were supplied with trowsers and jackets by those seamen who had been on the watch; who, in consequence of the heavy rain, had cased themselves in double or treble their usual quantity of clothing. My own dress was merely a nankeen jacket and trowsers, a shirt and neckcloth. I had lost my hat in assisting to get out the boat.

We happily succeeded in bringing away two compasses from the binnacle, and a few candles from the cuddy table, one of them lighted; one bottle of wine, and another of porter, were handed to us, with the table cloth and a knife, which proved very useful; but the fire raged so fiercely in the body of the vessel, that neither bread nor water could be come at.

It was now about nine o'clock; the rain poured in torrents the lightning continued to stream from one side of the heavens to the other, one moment dazzling us by its glare, and the next leaving us in darkness, relieved only by the red flames of the conflagration, from which we were trying to escape.

Our first object was to get rid of the vessel, lest she should explode and overwhelm us. But, to our great distress, we discovered that the yawl had no rudder, and that in the two boats we had only three oars, all exertions to procure more from the ship proved unsuccessful. From the gig, which had a rudder, they gave us a rope's end to keep us in tow; and by means of a few spars, found at the bottom of the boat, we assisted in moving ourselves slowly through the water. Providentially, the sea was very still, or our boats would have swamped and we must have perished. There was also very little wind, but it sometimes changed, and, assisted by the prevailing current, urged forward the burning ship; for the sails, being drenched with rain, did not easily take fire.—Our situation, therefore, was for some time exceedingly perilous. The vessel neared us more than once, and seemed to threaten to involve us in its own destruction. The cargo, consisting chiefly of hams, cheese, ale, porter spirits, and other things equally combustible, burned with violence and rapidity, and the flames rose to an amazing height.

We succeeded in increasing the distance between us and the vessel, directing our course toward land, by help of the compasses, which we could see by the light of the candles we had with us. About ten o'clock, we saw the masts go overboard, and the sides of the vessel seemed to be burnt down to the water's edge. The spectacle was awfully grand; even contemplated abstractedly from a recollection of our own circumstances.—The destruction, by fire, of the animals on board, dogs, sheep, &c. at another time, would have excited our deepest commiseration; but at present, the total loss of property, the awfully sudden death of the seamen, our own narrow escape and the great probabilities even yet, that we should never see the light of day, or set our feet on solid ground, seemed to absorb our faculties and feelings: for sometime the silence was scarcely broken, and I doubt not, that many, like myself, were engaged in thoughts most suitable to immortal beings on the brink of eternity—in thankfulness and in prayer.

The number of persons in the two boats was forty-eight; and all, with the exception of the two ladies, who, I must observe, bore there awful circumstances with extraordinary fortitude, took it in turns to work at the oars and paddles. After some time, to our great relief, the rain ceased; the labor of bailing water from the boats was considerably diminished: we hailed each other frequently during the night, and the honest tars, true "hearts of oak," occasionally gave a simultaneous "hurra," to cheer each other, and keep up our spirits.

The Tanjore must have risen in the water, as it gradually consumed; we saw it burning the whole night, and at day break could distinguish a column of smoke arising from it, which, however, soon ceased, and we saw and heard no more of our favorite ship. When the sun arose, we could clearly discern land ahead; the sight of it filled us with grateful joy and nerved us with fresh vigour.—*Hoole's Narrative of his Mission, to India.*

The Red Sea.....Mr. Madden, a late traveller in Syria and Egypt says—"One of my first objects at Suez was to ascertain if the sea was fordable opposite the town at ebb tide—all whom I asked, assured me of the contrary. I inquired for any Indian sailor, who wished to earn a dollar by crossing the gulf. At 8 in the evening a man came to me, and offered to make the attempt. I directed him to walk straight across as far as it was possible to do so, and to hold his hands over his head as he walked along. He was in the water forthwith; he proceeded slowly and steadily, his hands over his head, and in nine minutes he was at the other side of the Red Sea. On his return he told me what I knew to be a fact, that he had walked every step across—the deepest part being about the middle of the gulf, where the water was up to his chin. I proceeded now to follow his course, and gave him another dollar to cross over before me, and I was nearly eight inches taller than my guide, where his chin was in the water my long beard was quite dry. The tide was now coming in fast, and by the time we reached the middle of the sea, my Indian thought it imprudent to proceed further, as I was not an expert swimmer. Had we remained ten minutes longer, we should inevitably have shared Pharaoh's fate; for the opposite bank was perceptibly diminishing, and at 10 o'clock the sea, which two hours before was hardly more than the breadth of the Thames at London Bridge, was from two to three miles broad—the difference between the ebb and flow I ascertianed to be six feet two inches." Mr. Madden goes on to say that he considers himself the only European who had walked across; in which he is mistaken Napoleon and some French officers crossed the Red Sea higher, and very narrowly escaped drowning on their return.

Napoleon's description of the King of Prussia.

"When I was at Tilsit, with the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia, *I was the most ignorant of the three in military affairs.* These two sovereigns, especially the king of Prussia, were completely *au fait*, as to the numbers of buttons there ought to be in front of a jacket, how many behind, and the manner in which the skirts ought to be cut. Not a tailor in the army knew better than king Frederick how many measures of cloth it took to make a jacket.—"In fact," continued Napoleon, laughing. "I was nobody, in comparison with them. They continually tormented me about matters belonging to tailors, of which I was entirely ignorant, though in order not to affront them I answered, just as gravely as if the fate of an army depended on the cut of a jacket. When I went to see the king of Prussia, instead of a library, I found he had a large room like an arsenal, furnished with shelves and pegs, in which were placed fifty or sixty jackets, of various modes. Every day he changed his fashion, and put on one of a different make. He was a tall, dry looking fellow, and would give a good idea of Don Quixotte. He attached more importance to the cut of a dragoon or hussar uniform, than was required for the salvation of a kingdom. At Iena, his army performed the finest and most showy manœuvres possible, but I soon put a stop to their *eoglioneric*, and taught them, that to fight and to execute dazzling manœuvres, and wear splendid uniforms, were very different affairs. "If, added he, the French army had been commanded by a tailor, the king of Prussia would certainly have gained the day from his superior knowledge in that profession, but as victories, depend more on the skill of the general who commands the troops, than that of the tailor who makes their jackets, he consequently was defeated."

Mourning of the Heathen.—An elderly man in the neighborhood of the Mission, (Ceylon) died, and the dismal sound of "the mourning women" was heard at a considerable distance from his late dwelling. These women usually stand at the door of the house where the corpse is laid; and on the approach of any females, the principal mourner rises to meet them, beating her breast with the palms of her hands, bringing both back against it at the same moment with much force. This action is followed by all with her, and by the company approaching, with a funeral cry. When met, they hang on each other's necks, crying aloud, and tearing their hair. How striking, in view of this heathenish wailing, is the apostle's remark on Christian mourning, "We sorrow not as others who have no hope!"

Winslow's Journal.

The Aborigines of North America have on numerous occasions, displayed an elevation of sentiment and a ripeness of judgment which we are not apt to find in civilized nations beyond the best educated and disciplined circles. When Ferdinand de Soto was exploring Florida, in 1542, having penetrated to the Mississippi, one of his men deserting to the Indians, he sent a message to the Cacique of their nation, threatening to detain four of his officers who were in his power, unless the Spaniard should be delivered up; but received for answer that the man himself refused to return.—Soto then sent one of the four Indians to enquire the true reason of refusal, and, at the same time, to carry a letter from the Governor. The messenger returned faithfully, bringing back with him the letter, at the bottom of which the deserter had written with charcoal, "I will not return. John Guzman;"—and also a message from the Cacique himself, implying, that "he looked upon it to be *inconsistent both with honor and justice to deliver up a man who chose to remain with him, without having been influenced by force or persuasions;* that, for his part, he considered him as a very valuable acquisition, and would be glad to have many more such subjects; in the mean time, *if the Governor thought proper to put to death the four Indians, or ravage his country on that account, it was in his power and he might do it.*" So inflexible a devotion to the sacred principles of justice can only find its parallel in the Roman maxim, *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.* To his honor be it said, Soto dismissed the four Indians with presents, and left this country in a very peaceable manner.

While employed at another time, in felling and preparing timber to construct vessels for sailing down with his people to the sea, Soto sent an embassy to a neighboring Cacique, demanding his friendship, and inviting him to a visit, as to a child of the Sun; which title he assumed to impress the greater awe, as he knew the Indians particularly venerated the planet.—To this the Cacique replied—"That touching his being a child of the Sun, he would believe him, provided he dried up the neighboring river, or performed something great, that was adequate to his pretensions, to witness his quality and power; and for visiting, it was what he never did, thinking it sufficient honor to grant audience in his own city, where he would receive him, ready for peace or war; neither afraid of the one, nor over fond of the other."

An Azorian Paradise.—A much respected gentleman at the eastward, whose lady and daughter embarked last July, for Fayal, on a visit to some near and dear relatives, thus describes their residence on one of the Azore Islands, in a letter to the editor of the American Farmer:—The mansion is situated in the centre of a garden of three acres, and commands an extensive view of the harbour, and of the volcanic Island of Rico. In the garden, vegetation never ceases. Skirting the upper part, is a hedge composed of geraniums entirely, more than six feet in height, containing every variety of leaf and flower, and blooming in January with all the luxuriance of summer. Scattered in the richest profusion along the walks, they will find orange, lemon and citron trees, covered with blossoms and fruit in every stage of advancement; and thus they appear the year round; at the same time, roses are shedding their fragrance. In March, they will see the peach, the apricot and the almond, in full bloom; and around the sugar cane, the tea and coffee shrubs, and the fig." They probably arrived just at the commencement of the vintage, and of course, will only have sixty days to riot on the delicious grapes of Pico, garnished with most delightful apricots, figs, &c.—the thermometer ranging from 52 to 82 degrees the year round.

Major General Anthony Wayne.... A remarkably intelligent lady, who recollects General Wayne before the Revolutionary War, when serving in civil capacity as an officer of the county, gave this sketch of him.—"I was then a little girl of nine or ten years old, but I remember him well, as he appeared at my father's with several persons on business of the country. His form and figure were noble—his manners graceful and I remember as he used to ascend the stairs where the commissioners sat, there was a lightness of step and a dignity of air, very imposing, which I shall never forget. At table, Mr. Wayne carved the Turkey: I can see him as it were now, carefully tucking in his ruffles that were over his hands, for he dressed in the most elegant fashion of the olden times, and when he applied the carving knife, the bird seemed to fall apart without effort.

"He was a man severe in application while business was transacting, but that over, he was full of humor, and sang his song with the merriest of company."

A year ago, there came to my house a soldier of the Revolution, named Andrew Wallis—or Wallace. He had been much with Wayne, and was, as I believe states, at the storming of Stony Point. One fact he mentions, which I recollect no where to have seen in the relations of that transaction.

That a person by the name of Wade, who was a Sergeant in the army of Wayne, at Paoli, and on that occasion deserted and piloted the enemy on the night of the Massacre, was found in Stony Point in the uniform of a British officer. He was recognized and forthwith executed. Is there any one who can confirm the story?

Wallis, the soldier of whom I speak is one of the most extraordinary men I have ever met. In March next he will be one hundred years old, and yet last week, he was at the office on foot with a pack on his back, on his way to Philadelphia.—The old soldier speaks of his gallant commander, General Wayne, in terms of highest admiration and fondest affection.

Village Record.

A Word in Season.—We understand that the following prescription is considered, by those who have tried it, as one of the best remedies for Ague and Fever. If it answers the purpose, we could scarcely employ in a better manner at this season the small space which it requires.

When a chill occurs, take a dose of calomel as soon as the fever rises: When the fever declines and perspiration takes place, use 2 grains Quinine mixed with a tea spoon full of salts. Repeat it every two hours till five doses are taken, omitting the salts as soon as the bowels are freely moved. In this way, the return of the chill will nearly be prevented and little or no debility left. Should the chill return, repeat as before.

N. B.—Should the fever not decline enough in six hours to give Quinine, take a dose of oil, to carry off the [illegible]. Then proceed with Quinine as above directed, when the fever does [illegible].

"The above prescription [illegible] command entire confidence [illegible] disease, in all cases of [illegible] agues. In cases of long standing [illegible] time will doubtless be required [illegible] a cure." *Richmond Enquirer.*

WEALTH.

Riches are the instruments of good and evil, according to the disposition of the possessor. A good fortune is a two edged tool, which a hundred may cut for one that knows how to use it. Humanity, good nature, magnanimity, and a sense of honor, should be the qualifications of the rich: humility and patience, industry and temperance, those of the poor. Wealth is apt to betray a man into arrogance, pride and luxury: let us therefore, remember, it is a talent given us of God; and as we have nothing but what we receive from him, we should imitate his love to us, by being always ready and willing to communicate his gifts to others.

He that overcomes evil with good, overcomes three at once; himself, his adversary, and the devil.